

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### THE MAINE FARMER

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### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1835.

#### Bee Pastures.

We have often thought that there was not so much attention paid to the providing pasturage, if we may so call it, for bees as there ought to be. The principal trouble is to get such vegetables in sufficient quantity around them as will blossom early in the spring, and afford them such food as their wants require. The earliest blossom that we have in this latitude is the common swamp willow. But very little thought or care is taken of this shrub. It is generally cut down, and other shrubs spared which do not blossom till late in the season, whereas it should be saved and increased. It may very easily be multiplied by cutting off and sticking down branches here and there, which will take root and grow, and afford fine pasturage for them. It is an object to plant them in wet and waste places. The species of willow most prevalent here is not so limber and tough as many of the other species. Would it not be well to introduce the other kinds, such as are used for basket and wicker work? These might be suffered to grow, and part of the twigs be cut off annually and sold for the purposes of basket making, and the others left to blossom for the bee.

The next earliest blossom is probably the alder, which does not yield quite so much food for bees as the willow—but they use it however to good advantage. Next the elm and the maple and the little fragrant creeping ground laurel or mayflower (*Epigea Repens*) and the birch and the hazel.

They also need food late in the season, and such autumnal plants as linger late should be spared for them. Buck wheat and hemp should be sown, and the witch hazel which throws out its blossoms late in October, and sometimes not till November, should be suffered to grow here and there, that they may take now and then a sip when they venture out during the gleamings of a November sun. Many are apt to think these kind of shrubs useless, because they do not yield some luscious fruit or useful product directly into their hands, when no doubt myriads of living beings are dependent upon them for existence, and even the lordly insect, man, may be indebted to them for more of his comforts than he is aware of.

#### Washing Sheep.

It may seem somewhat early in the day, to think or say any thing upon this subject, when the hills and the mountains on our frontier look so much like January, and the clouds and the air look and

feel more like November than lovely smiling May. But in all probability the time is not far distant when sheep must be sheared, and ought previously to be washed. By *washed*, we mean what the word was originally designed to mean—a thorough purification from all dirt and extraneous matter by *water*, not a mere sopping in a mud puddle, and then a drying upon a sand bank. But to be serious. The State of Maine annually suffers a severe loss by neglect in washing the wool upon the sheep as it ought to be. Many seem to think that the more dirt they can sell the more gain. No such thing. Saying nothing of the iniquity of the thing, it is exceedingly injurious to the reputation of the woolgrower. The buyer looks narrowly at the quality and cleanliness of the fleece, and he makes up his mind accordingly. If it be clean he will give a fair price, if it be dirty he makes a deduction, and always enough to bring the seller a loss on the actual value of the wool.

We earnestly hope that our woolgrowers will see to this thing, and endeavor to have their fleeces in the finest state possible for the market. There seems to be an indication now, that the manufacturer is willing to give a fair price for fleece wool, and it is no more than just that the woolgrowers should meet him in as fair a manner; with a good well washed article. By so doing the buyer will be the gainer, the seller will be the gainer, the State will be the gainer—all will be gainers.

#### Smut in Wheat.

Our readers have had much laid before them upon this interesting subject, and various theories have been brought forward, all of them more or less plausible. But it is a little remarkable that notwithstanding the difference of opinion, all agree to a man in the mode of prevention, and we trust that the rules laid down will be faithfully followed. There are two important evils or troubles attending the culture of wheat in this part of the country, viz. *Smut* and *Rust*, and the only way to counteract them is to study into the causes, and to experiment for a mode of prevention. This should be the duty of every farmer, and indeed is one of the greatest pleasures attending agricultural pursuits. The continual inquiry which is excited in the mind—the searching for causes—the gradual accumulation of facts, and the unfolding and explaining mysteries of nature, one would think ought to yield great pleasure and satisfaction to the operator, and inspire him with increased activity and energy in his healthy and laborious calling.

#### Madder.

Since the commencement of this volume, we have occasionally presented you with communications on the subject of raising Madder. Madder is a root which is much used by the Dyer and Calico printer, and has hitherto been, & is even now bro't from Europe in vast quantities. Indeed, nearly all that is used in America is brought from across the Atlantic, for very few have ever cultivated it in the United States, or till lately have even thought of the thing. Mr. Russel Bronson, of Bridgewater, One-

ida County N. Y., has successfully cultivated it for a few years past, and has done much in calling the attention of the public to its culture.

We published some time ago his remarks in answer to some queries of ours in regard to the prospect of its doing well in Maine. Since then we have learned that a root or two was formerly grown in the Garden of E. Wood, Esq., in this town, where it lived for several years without any particular care being taken of it. It was kept as a sort of curiosity, and was finally probably ploughed up and thrown away. There is therefore no doubt but that it will do well here, as far as soil and climate is concerned.

Mr. Bronson, who seems to have had as much experience in the culture of this root, and who has given what late information upon the subject we have had, is very sanguine that it will ultimately be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise. He is anxious to get up a company to carrying on the cultivation on a large scale, and we verily believe the projected speculation has much more of reason in it than most of the schemes which are so eagerly embraced at the present day. The following extracts from a private letter will give an expose of his plan. Mr. Bronson, we hope will excuse us for publishing his remarks. As for the ridicule which he mentions, that is a thing of course. There is always a set of wise acres in every neighborhood, who are always ready to *hoot* and *sneer* at whatever they either envy or do not understand.

"I will not trouble you at this time by explaining the difference that should be made between the price of madder roots sold in the fall of three years old, and those sold in the spring, as it is my intention to send a communication to the Editors of all the agricultural papers who have my name on their books as a subscriber, detailing the most approved mode of culture, the kind of soil, the location, digging, washing (or rinsing as the soil may be) heavy or light, drying, grinding, &c. I would wish to remark here that I have not as yet given to the public any account of the method of digging, washing, drying and grinding, as I was aware that there would be no necessity of giving this information to the public until I should be compelled to search for the best plan in digging, washing, drying and grinding the madder from 8 acres next fall. The results of my experiments will be given to the public through the columns of the "Cultivator," "Genesee Farmer," "N. E. Farmer," and "Maine Farmer," in November next. There is not I believe but one cultivator, at a distance from this, whose crop is at this time of a suitable, but especially profitable, age to take up. I saw yesterday 1000 acres of land, owned by several farmers, that would, without a shadow of doubt on my mind, produce once in 4 years for 20 years a clear profit, decently managed, of *two hundred thousand dollars*—this would include the whole expense of rent of land, seed, cultivating, digging, drying, &c. and the interest of land and buildings included. You perhaps will say this looks well on paper, as one correspondent says to me—alluding to my communications as well as others—"my neighbors are the



poorest farmers in the Union," they say—"That Cultivator is a queer paper, I don't believe them large stories," "they ridicule my project in attempting the culture of madder." In my former communications to the public, I have never stated the crop at 3 years to be over 2000 lbs. ground madder—we now raise in hills 2400 hills to an acre—4000 in 4 years. We have never dug at 4 years until last fall, which produced 4000 lbs. ground madder from an acre at an average—what it will do from an acre planted in drills 3 feet wide, 4 vacant, and when finished 5 or 6 wide, 1 to 1 1-2 feet vacant, we do not know, but supposing it should produce but 5000 lbs. at 12 1-2c (top & bottom roots ground) average price of Dutch madder in New York market for 13 years past 15 cents, which is lower than the ten preceding years—this would amount to, at 12 1-2c, \$625—taking out the outlay \$140 to 160—it leaves great profits. I have offered some of my neighbors sometime since, that if they would let me select some of their best land, and they go through with the process according to my directions, I would warrant them \$100 clear of all expense per acre, they giving me the balance. Some would object to planting as it took 3 or 4 years before any returns could be expected. I would ask how old a horse must be before he is fit for business. Others again objected that by the time their second crop should be ready for digging the market would be glutted. I here remarked, that several estimates had been made relative to the quantity required for the consumption of the United States, varying from forty-five to seventy-five thousand acres.—There is at this time in the ground—to be planted this spring, and engaged for 1836, not much over 100 acres. I have had it in contemplation for some time past, in offering my services to some capitalists, say \$30,000 in 8 or 10 semi-annual instalments—would take a sixteenth part of the stock and superintend the establishment for \$1000 per annum, to be located on the Prairies of Ohio, Michigan or perhaps Illinois. I should be pleased to receive communications on the subject. I should think it very important to the prosperity of a company that dealers in the article residing in Boston, N. York, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo and Detroit should be associated with the company as stockholders and agents. I am about presenting the subject to a few gentlemen in Utica—a greater sum could be employed if wished.

Respectfully yours,

R. BRONSON.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

### Can 150 bushels of Indian Corn be raised on an Acre of Land?

MR. HOLMES:—In a late communication in the Maine Farmer I stated my opinion that 150 bushels of Indian corn might be raised on an acre of land. This I am aware may be thought an unguarded assertion by some, perhaps most of the readers of the Farmer. This, however, was not carelessly or thoughtlessly made. It never has been my object to countenance wild and visionary schemes of fancied improvements; but to establish simple truth. Yet as this project is considerably greater than has been obtained by distinguished agriculturists, perhaps an exposition of my views may be proper.

One hundred and fifty bushels is 38400 gills, of course if we can raise this number of ears on an acre, that will make one gill each, it will be done. We all know that it does not require a very large ear to yield one gill of shelled corn. Mr. Bowles states that in rearing his crop the last year of 116 bushels to the acre, he planted 8000 hills with 4

plants to each hill, this allowing one ear to each plant, would be 32000 ears to the acre, and to have produced the quantity here mentioned would have been only one gill and one fifth to each plant, or four gills and four-fifths to each hill. That this cannot be obtained by extra manuring seems to be evident for this reason, that excessively high manuring produces such a luxuriant growth of stalks and leaves, that the sun and air, are too much excluded to mature the ear. Here then is the principal difficulty, how then can this be obviated? I have frequently observed a perceptible difference in the proportion of the ear to the stalk in different kinds of corn under the same treatment, as regards manuring and cultivation. Cannot an improvement in the habits of the corn plants be made in this respect. Satisfactory experiments have determined that the same variety of corn, as well as other plants may be brought to ripen earlier or later by selecting for a number of years in succession seed that ripens earlier or later, as the case may be. But I have never been made acquainted with the fact that experiments have been tried in like manner for the purpose of obtaining a variety that should excel the superiority of the ears in proportion to the size of the stalks. Experiments on many kinds of vegetables have been tried, with remarkable success to render the fruit more perfect in proportion to the vines or stalks. For instance cabbages and melons and many others. A writer in the 2nd vol. of the Me. Farmer page 115 says "In reference to seeds, it has long been known to farmers and gardeners, that those that are new and fresh produce plants with more luxuriant foliage, and less inclined to run into flowers and fruit, than such as have been kept some time." "These circumstances," he says "are carefully considered in the culture of cucumbers & melons, the seeds of which are seldom used until several years old. A similar attention to this law, in reference to the seeds of other vegetables, is productive of equal benefit. Peas for example, are well known as apt to run to straw, where the ground is rich and moist. The employment of old seed is the only suitable remedy." A friend of mine once stated to me that his father who was an experienced farmer said that one bushel of old rye was worth two of new to sow. This was winter rye. I know not the reason of his preference, I mention it to excite the curiosity of others to try experiments. H. C. says, see page 125, 2nd vol. of the Farmer, success in raising double ears or obtaining a seed that has this propensity, must depend, there is reason to believe, much more upon the selection of the seed for a succession of years from stalks bearing twin ears than upon the circumstance of its being the eight or twelve rowed kind. It may be remembered that H. C. was discussing the merits of these different varieties of corn. It recognizes however the existence of the principle we are now advancing, viz, the controlling effect of selecting seed from plants whose peculiarities we wish to continue.

If a propensity to produce twin ears may be obtained in this way, I know not why any other might not to some extent. I do not expect that all plants are alike susceptible of so great an alteration in their habits as some we have mentioned, but as the tending to an excessive luxuriance of growth in the stalks of many kinds of plants, seems at present to present an almost insurmountable obstacle to future improvement as to increasing their products to the acre, the subject is well worth a patient and persevering investigation.

There is another particular to which I would invite public attention, which is this, H. C. says, in the same page of the Farmer before referred to, The

richer the soil is made by manure, the later in all cases is the ripening of the corn, as the forage becomes more luxuriant and succulent. That this is a fact I admit as far as late ripening is concerned, but I do not admit the cause assigned. If I am correct in my observation, the most luxuriant corn shows its tassels and silk first and also fills the ear the soonest, though it does not ripen so soon. What is the cause of this? As far as my observation extends, the same remark will apply to grain. As I have given my views at some length on the effect of fermentation on the vegetation of grain, I will not enter into details on that point, but observe, that though Indian corn will bear the effect of excessive fermentation much better than grain, yet I am some suspicious that a rerooting process, may take place in corn, somewhat similar to grain, and this will certainly, if it does take place, protract the ripening of the stalk at the bottom, and of course the ear. Public attention does not appear to have ever been directed to this point. Another thing bears strongly on my reflection, though I am hardly willing to vouch for it, that I have at some time or other seen appearances on the roots of corn somewhat similar to those I have seen on grain. It is from a consideration of these facts that I have been led to advance the idea, that when we are properly skilled in the nature and use of manures, as well as have a correct understanding of what may be effected in the habits of plants, by attention to selecting seed in the best manner, as well as the best method of cultivation, that our crops of almost all kinds may be somewhat advanced.

Once more and I have done with this subject for the present, I have never been in the practice of using Lime and Gypsum and other manures of a similar nature myself. I shall make a beginning this year. That these manures have "wonder working powers" I have no doubt, and when used with skill will be of essential benefit in producing the effect desired. But we must not expect complete success all at once; nor will it do to establish theories on solitary facts, we must have decisive evidence of a plenary kind.

J. H. J.

*Peru, April, 1835.*

P. S. I perceive our agricultural Friends could not get their Stock and Pattern Farm Bill enacted by the Legislature. Query, were there not some "Quiddies" there?

*For the Maine Farmer.*

### Indian Corn.

MR. HOLMES:—In answer to your correspondent "Massachusetts," in the 10th No. of the current volume of the Farmer, I cheerfully reply; that I was not aware of the difference of opinion which he suggests as to the comparative value of sheep dung and other manure. I hold it to be an imperative duty of those who write for mutual information through the columns of the Farmer, not only to write as plainly and lucidly as possible, but also to explain any thing which may be left in the dark, or which may be likely to be misunderstood, especially when requested so to do. I say then especially that I wish to be understood that the difference in the appearance of the piece of corn referred to in my communication in No. 8 of the 3d vol. of the Farmer, was principally, if not entirely, owing to the fact that it had lost the most of its best properties by evaporation. I mentioned the fact that it was sheep dung, because, as it is very fine, it might be reasonably supposed to have lost its best properties in this way. One fact is evident, that whatever difference there may be between sheep dung and that of neat cattle or horses, if there is any,



there was strength enough in it, in the one referred to, to produce a very luxuriant growth of stalk, which circumstance, in many cases I am apprehensive, is an injury to the crop. As my communication referred to by your correspondent was only an introductory one, and as I have already written more on the subject, and shall probably pursue it further, if permitted, in the columns of the Farmer; it does not seem necessary to pursue it any further in this communication than just to notice the concluding paragraph of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts seems to think that "one correspondent might, if he tried, censure another in terms less bitter." I think so too. I had, as I thought, asked Mr. W. a very civil question through the columns of the Farmer, [see page 116, vol. 2 of the Farmer] and to which I have, as yet, had no reply. But this is not all—I am a little inclined to be roguish sometimes. I recollect when I was a boy, I used once in a while to take the old gun, whilst the old gentleman was taking his "nap" after dinner, and pop her off at a flock of black-birds merely to see the wounded ones flutter. This was cruel, however, and a bad practice. Now if my friend Massachusetts will put me in a way to wake up sleepy correspondents without "pinching their ears," I will try to profit by it.

J. H. J.

Peru, April 13, 1835.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—Lest your readers should suppose I had stretched the truth a little, in the account of my experiment on potatoes, as published in your last Farmer, I must ask the liberty of stretching my rows a little. The account should have stated them to have been five rods and 10 feet long, instead of five feet ten inches, as it reads.

Permit me also to suggest to the consideration of the Directors of Kennebec Ag. Society, the propriety of proposing, through your paper, certain experiments, not only in potatoes, but in other vegetables and in Corn and Wheat, to be made the present season. I believe a majority of these officers dwell in your immediate vicinity, so that these proposals can be published in your next paper, otherwise it may be too late for this season. If this cannot be effected in time, through their instrumentality, I propose the same to yourself. Experiments made in this way, uniform in manner, and multiplied in number and extended into a variety of places, affords evidence much more to be relied upon than such as are suggested by individual fancy and destitute of uniformity. Yours &c. S. F. B.

NOTE.—The suggestions of our correspondent are very good, but rather too late to be acted upon the present year. It will be well, we should think, for the society to take them into consideration hereafter.

Ed.

From the Am. Gardener's Magazine.

Detail of a Method adopted in Planting out an Orchard of six Acres with Apple and Pear Trees, in 1830 and 1831; Deep Planting dispensed with.

All the varieties of fruits known to the writer, that were deemed important to the wants, or embellishments of the garden or orchard, had been procured previous to the organization of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. By the formation of this excellent society, however, and the exertions of several of its members, a great number of new and valuable fruits were brought into notice, by its extensive correspondence with other similar societies in Europe, and on the continent. Such as had been tasted, or highly recommended by the committee, were deemed of sufficient value and importance to be added to the selection, which embraced a large number of varieties. A piece of land was decided

upon, which was thought the best suited for the growth and future health of the trees, the embellishment of the place, and least liable to be encroached upon by future alterations of improvements upon the farm.

Agreeing with Dr. Johnson, that "with method, almost any thing may be done, and without method, nothing well done," the following system was adopted:—A plan of the land was procured; the distances from which each tree was to be placed from the other, each way, was decided upon, which averaged about thirty-three feet; a reference book in connection with the plan of the land was next procured, and on it was designated each variety of tree, in its relative position. The land was then prepared, by taking from its surface all the stones, stumps, trees, shrubs, bushes, &c., all holes or uneven places were filled up, and the ground made as level as possible; the land was then ploughed deep, with the sod smoothly inverted; it was also harrowed five times lengthways of the furrows, previous to planting, which caused the soil to be broken up fine, without disturbing the sods.

The trees were selected from the various nurseries around Boston, Salem, New-York, Albany and Philadelphia, amounting to one hundred and eight varieties of apples, and forty-two of pears,—in all two hundred and twenty trees. The trees were all forwarded to me in the fall of 1830, and placed in a trench dug sufficiently deep to cover the roots, and secure them from the frosts and cold of winter, to be ready for planting out in the ensuing spring. Each variety had been noted and labelled while in trench, in such a manner, as to guard against the loss of their names. Previous to setting out the trees in the spring of 1831, in their intended places, the land had been well manured, and harrowed in. Placing the plan on a board with the reference book, the respective place of each tree with their proper distances was easily found with the aid of a surveyor's chain; from one to two inches only of the soil was taken from the sod, and the trees carefully planted,—previously to which, however, they were properly and judiciously pruned, and the roots trimmed of all broken or bruised fragments, if in some instances it could be said they had roots. In this manner the whole number were placed out, and covered with a little free rich mould, not over two inches, puddled with river water and gently trod. This was done in the week in April, and serious doubts were apprehended whether they would in this manner stand alone. The land was planted between the trees with corn and potatoes, without further ploughing, and an excellent crop was obtained; but two trees died, and only four more required additional soil on their roots; and so far, I have never had trees do better, during twenty year's experience, in the management of an orchard of twenty acres. I have no doubt, had the land been deeply trenched to the depth of one or two feet, and from six to twelve feet in diameter, where each tree was set, they would have done much better; but this is too forbidding to most persons.

I have only aimed in this communication to give you what I consider practicable. In all cases I would impress upon the gardener, orchardist, or farmer, to avoid deep planting, as it is not necessary to preserve trees from high winds, and is absolutely deleterious to their future progress and health.

Yours,

B. V. F.

### Barn Yard Manure.

The following judicious and seasonable remarks we select from a communication published about a year since, by Gen. R. HARMON of Wheatland in this county. After stating that business had recently called him from home, which had given him an opportunity of observing the manner in which farmers in six of the neighboring towns were managing their farms, he says:—

"I had been of the opinion that most of our farmers had abandoned the practices of the early settlers of this country with regard to the management of barn yard manure, but my observation convinced me I was mistaken. With the early settlers of this country, manure was thought of little consequence and was rarely used until it was completely rotted, so as to become one uniform mass, but to most of our best farmers of the present day, it is known, that by allowing manure to remain in the yard through the summer, much of its fertilizing property is lost, but notwithstanding this, I did not see one yard after leaving this town, where it had

been wholly cleaned out; from some it had been partially removed and lay bleaching in the fields upon the top of the ground, where it was wasting faster than it would had it been ploughed under. Those who would make the most of their manure should have it removed from the yard as early in the spring as the frost will allow of, and have it covered by the spring ploughings, whether it is long or short. Where there has been much straw thrown into the yard which has remained, it is necessary in order to plough it under to have it raked into the furrows by a person following the plough for that purpose; when this is done in the spring it will be found that the straw will have become rotten by fall and in fine condition for mixing with the soil for wheat crops.

"In this wheat growing district we have large quantities of straw, and to make the best and most profitable use of it must be an object with every farmer. Applying it to the soil as early as possible in the spring, is undoubtedly the most economical. Upon lands to which I applied my coarsest manure consisting principally of straw, early in May, there may now be seen many of those small plants, generally called toads-stools, which I consider as a sure sign that the fertilizing principle from the manure, is already diffused through the soil. It is to be regretted that there is such a want of correct information, as regards the application or disposal of straw, with many of the farmers in Western New-York; many are in the habit of burning it, others removing it into large piles where it is allowed to remain for years, unsightly and unproductive. Most farmers are still in the habit of removing their manure from their yards to their fields in the fall after the heavy work of the season is over. In this case it is mostly left in heaps upon the top of the ground until spring, where, by the operations of winds and rain, many of the valuable properties are lost, and in addition to the loss of capital for one year, at least one half of the benefits which might have been derived from its use are entirely lost."—Gen. Far.

THE OSIER WILLOW is worthy a place on every farm, because it takes up very little ground, requires very little care, and furnishes the best materials for baskets, which are indispensable to the farmer. This, like all the willows, is readily propagated by cuttings. Where it has taken good root, its shoots, in good ground, grow from four to eight feet in a season. These shoots should all be taken off every winter, unless very large willows are wanted, and the number is thereby annually increased. The art of fabricating baskets from them is easily acquired, and may be practiced in evenings and stormy days in the winter without cost. For ordinary baskets the osier is used with the bark on; but for neat house baskets they are peeled. The best way to divest them of the bark, is to cut, sort and tie the osiers in small bundles, say early in March, and place the bundles in a pool of stagnant water; and at the season the leaf buds are bursting, the bark will readily strip off. The osiers may then be laid up to be used when leisure will permit. A well made osier basket is worth 3 or 4 made of splits. We have them which have been in wear for years, & are yet good. To give them firmness and durability, a good rim and ribs, of oak, hickory or other substantial wood, are necessary.—Cultivator.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—In reply to the inquiry, "What is the best season for transplanting evergreens?" we state the last of May, in this latitude, or when in any place, the new spring's growth begins to shoot. If they can be taken up and removed with a ball of earth about their roots, they may be transplanted at almost any season. But this can seldom be done, unless the plants are grown in a nursery; for here they are generally furnished with a large number of fibrous roots, to which the earth adheres, which forest trees seldom possess. Evergreens require a constant supply of food to sustain their foliage. If they are removed when in a quiescent state of growth, the mouths or roots are necessarily diminished, and the plant is apt to die before the requisite supply is obtained. But if removed after the sap is in circulation, fewer roots will furnish a supply, and new roots become sooner formed. To prevent evaporation, from which the greatest danger arises, the ground about newly transplanted evergreens should be well mulched with coarse wet litter from the barn yard, and a pail of water may be occasionally thrown upon it when the weather is dry.—ib.



## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Mechanic and Farmer.

## Cultivation of Roots.

MR. EDITOR:—The subject of root cultivation for animals in winter, is one which should enlist the attention of every Farmer in Maine; particularly in those parts of the State where the demand for winter feed is so great that hay will bring from 15 to 40 dollars per ton.—Having had several years experience in growing roots for stock, and kept an accurate account of the expense, I can state with perfect confidence, that any man, suitably situated, that is to say on a farm, had better cultivate the Turnip than pay \$5 per ton for hay. This may seem like telling a large story, but large as it may appear to those who believe that a bushel of ruta bage's cost 50 cts. it nevertheless a fact. The advantage of the score of cheapness is not the only one in those sections, where the rearing of animals is an object with the agriculturalist. Every one knows that it is impossible to get the young stock through the first winter on hay alone, in as good condition as it should be. Our yearling colts always look more like Sancho Panza's nag, than any thing else. Calves and lambs receive a check in growth from which more than one half never recover.—Large sums have been paid to improve our stock by crossing and the introduction of new breeds; but the beautiful Durham will deteriorate, and our merinos will not compete with those in a less vigorous climate unless we avail ourselves of the advantages which a bountiful Providence has placed within our reach.

I am not certain that the Turnip is the best root to cultivate in all situations, because chemical analysis shows that the Mangel Wurtzel and potatoe almost always are obliged to "go ahead" on the farm and prepare the way for other crops. My own experience with roots for stock has been principally with the Ruta Baga, which seems at present to be a favorite turnip on Uncle Sam's farm; and as I write principally from my own observation, shall confine myself to this root.

*Ruta Baga*—*Swedish Turnip*—*Lapland Turnip*—different names applied to the same vegetable, was introduced into this country since the commencement of the present century and like most other innovations was frowned upon by the generality of our farmers. It soon however got into good company by the influence of Messrs. Lowel, Prince, Buel, Derby, and others, and maintains its standing among the more intelligent agriculturalists in N. E. and the Northern States. Like other kinds of turnip it does better in the northern than in the southern sections of the Union. Our own State has produced greater crops than any other. There is nothing but a little enterprise and observation wanting to make it a most valuable acquisition to our stock growing community. Maine is destined to become one of the first if not the first state in the Union for stock. We can never compete with other sections in grain; but we can become successful competitors in the different races of animals, and *wool will be our great staple, and hereafter supply factories, standing, where now is heard only the rushing of waters and hootings of the night birds!!!*

*Soil.* Any soil suitable for corn will answer for the Ruta Baga. The greatest crops grown in the State were on what is called our rocky upland, such as is seen on all our hills free from ledge. A sandy or clayey loam answers very well, if not very light or stiff. The crop of H. Warren, now in this city, was grown in 1833 on rocky land, one fourth of an acre producing 375 bushels. That of Mr. Lane of Anson, 1834, same soil, 288 bushels on one fourth of an acre. My own in 1835, more than 1350 on an acre and a half and on a part of the field more than 1100 bushels per acre was in part on a light clay loam. Either of these crops is, I believe greater, than any, for which a premium has been awarded, by the Mass. Ag. Society.

*Seed Time in Maine.* As soon as the season is suitable for planting corn, sow the turnip. If sown sooner, the garden flea will devour the leaf, before the third one starts and blasts your hopes, if delayed much after the first of June, the crop will not attain maturity. A few rows, sowed the 25th June along side of some sown the latter part of May, did not yield so much, by more than half.

*Preparation of Soil.* If you cultivate on a stiff soil, plough 6 or 8 inches deep the fall previous. In

the spring cart on 20 cords winter manure, not very coarse, to the acre, cross plough, 4 to 6 inches and harrow well. Sheep manure I have found better, than that from neat stock, I have grown 600 bushels to the acre on sandy loam by carting on the sward 6 cords manure and spreading it even, then ploughing 5 inches deep turning the sward, as smooth as possible and laying on the furrows 5 cords leached ashes, and harrowing length ways of the furrows. If the soil is quite wet, ridge by turning two furrows together with a horse plough, which will bring the rows a good distance from each other. The practice of ridging on a dry soil is a bad one in this climate. I prefer spreading the manure because the fibrous roots run all over the ground in search of food, and if it is only given under the plant, they will not find so much, as if evenly distributed in the soil.

*Sowing Seed.* Every cultivator, in a large way, should have a drill, which may be made by a joiner for two or three dollars, and with which a man will plant cover and roll an acre in two hours.—About 2 1-2 feet is a good distance for the rows apart in this climate. If sown so far apart that the plants do not wholly cover the ground, when grown, the roots are not so large. The root does best in moisture with shade. My general practice has been to sow the seeds in the drills where they are to grow. Some prefer transplanting, and I am not quite sure it is not as good a way. It saves one hoeing, which is as much work nearly, as to transplant, and the roots are more uniform in size. About one pound of seed is the right quantity to the acre—this will allow the insects a liberal supply and a chance to transplant into vacancies.

*Subsequent Culture.* When the weeds begin to annoy the plants, which will be the case when they are 6 or 8 inches high, give the first hoeing, avoid wounding the plants or hilling them up. Examine the field—and when you find the cut-worm has run his race, thin the plants, so that they may stand from 9 to 12 inches apart, and fill vacancies by transplanting, first twisting off all the large leaves from the plant. Not one in a hundred will fail. When the weeds appear again, hoe. In general two hoeings are sufficient.

*Harvesting.* About the first of November, get all things in order, and on a pleasant and dry day, have a hoe sharpened for a man to go forward and cut off the tops, another to follow with a hook, which may be made of a pitchfork with the shank turned to a right angle, with which to draw the root from the ground. Let them remain one or two days for the dirt, which adheres to dry; when 4 rows may be thrown together in heaps. The cart passing between the heaps, allows two men to fill it in a very short time. They should not be put into the cellar till well divested of dirt. If they are they will rot before spring. If a large quantity is stored together it will be necessary to give fresh air till into December.

*Use.* Other varieties are now being cultivated for the table and better quality for that purpose. These are valuable for all domestic animals, horses, neat stock, sheep, swine and poultry. If asked for which they are best? my answer would be, *all*. An old horse will become, on them, a colt, in a short time. A cow will give as much milk and make as much and as good butter as in summer, by having a bushel per day.—Swine will do as well on them raw as on boiled potatoes. Witness my own now living *wholly* on them. Roots are perhaps *more necessary* for young animals the first winter, than after. Let them have a liberal supply and they will doubly pay all expense. And what is the expense? A man, with a good bump of Navetology on his cranium, will do every thing relating to their cultivation and harvesting for less than *five cents per bushel*, to my certain knowledge.

This communication, Mr. Editor, is made to your paper by request. If one man is made a convert it is sufficient compensation. Not being so modest as most of your correspondents, you have my name at length.

Your obt. servant,  
MOUNT HOPE, } JOHN BARSTOW.  
April 27th, 1835. }

## Potatoes.

The following communication in answer to many and importunate inquiries addressed to its author from all parts of the Union, and we are among the first who have been instrumental in giving it publicity. We have scarcely yet had time to peruse it with the attention it deserves, and shall therefore submit it without comment; merely premising that some of Mr. B.'s theories with regard to mixing the sorts of potatoes in the field, and bringing seed potatoes from the north do not coincide with those of our best cultivators.—N. E. Farmer.

[From the Vergennes Gazette.]

MR. BLAISDELL—In your paper of the 21st December last, I published the result of some experiments made during the season, in growing POTATOES. The quantity produced was such as to cause considerable excitement with agriculturists, and I have been called on by public Journals and private letters from Maine to Georgia and from Quebec and Malden, for information respecting my manner of cultivating them. The respectability of the sources from which these inquiries emanate, and the very polite and flattering terms in which they are expressed, forbid the idea of refusal. I therefore embrace the opportunity my health admits of attempting to gratify their wishes, to the extent of my limited powers.

From the remarks of some of my correspondents I am inclined to believe they misconstrued the statement made in the publication above alluded to. By reference to the statement it will be found that I did not say, or expect to be understood by field culture, that 1,800 bushels of potatoes would be raised upon an acre. I then said as I now say and believe, that 1000 bushels can be grown upon a single acre at less than half the expense and labor they are produced from four in the common manner of culture.

## PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Whatever soil may be selected for this purpose to insure a large crop, it should be highly manured with compost, decomposed vegetables or barnyard manure, the latter I consider preferable when it can be obtained with convenience; if raw or coarse be made use of, it should be spread immediately before the first ploughing, on the same day, to prevent the evaporation of its best qualities, which will rapidly depart if left exposed to the sun and atmosphere.

The first should be deep ploughing, and may be done as early as suits the convening of the cultivator. If a stiff marl or clay soil, it would be well to have it ploughed late in the fall previous to planting. Where compost or other substances not liable to fermentation are intended as a manure, it is better the spreading should be omitted until just before the last ploughing, after which it should be thoroughly harrowed fine and smooth as possible, then take a narrow light cultivator, or small plough, calculated for turning a deep narrow furrow, with this instrument lay your land in drills, twenty inches asunder and four inches in depth, running north and south if practicable, to admit the rays of the sun to strike the plant equally on both sides; put into the bottom of the furrows or drills about two inches of well rotted barnyard manure or its equivalent, then drop your potatoes, if of the common size, or what is more important, that they contain about the usual quantity of eyes; if more, they should be cut to prevent too many stalks shooting up together. Put a single potatoe in the drills or trenches 10 inches apart; the first should remain uncovered until the second one is deposited. Place them diagonally in the drills, which will afford more space between the potatoes one way, than if laid at right angles, in the rows. The covering may be performed with a hoe, first hauling in the furrow raised on each side of the drill, then carefully take from the centre of the space the soil to finish the covering to the depth of 3 1-2 or 4 inches. By taking the earth from the centre of the space on either side, to the width of 3 inches, it will leave a drain of 6 inches in the centre of the space, and a hill of 14 inches in width, gently descending from the drill to the drain; the width and depth of the drill will be sufficient to protect the plant against any injurious effects of a scorching sun or drenching rain. The drains in the centre will at all times be found sufficient to admit the surplus water to pass off. I am not at all tenacious about the instrument to be made use of for opening the trench-



es to receive the manure and potatoes; this work should be well done, and may be performed with a common hoe, with much uniformity and accuracy by stretching a line to direct the operation: it is true that the labor cannot be performed with the same facility as with a horse, but it can be better done, and I think at less expense, taking into consideration the labor of the man to hold, the boy to ride and the horse to draw the machine.

#### DRESSING, HOEING ETC.

When the plant makes its appearance above the surface, the following mixture may be used: For each acre, take one bushel of *plaster* and two bushels good *ashes* and sow it broad cast as even as possible. A moist day is preferable for this operation, for want of it a still evening will do.

I consider this mixture decidedly more beneficial and much safer than plaster or ashes alone. The alkali and nitre contained in the ashes lose none of their fertilizing qualities in a moist season, and the invaluable properties of the *plaster* are fully developed in a dry one, by decomposing the atmosphere and retaining to a much later period in the morning the moisture of the evening dews. There are but few plants in our country that receive so great a share of their nourishment from the atmosphere as the potatoe. The time for dressing or hoeing will be found difficult to describe and must be left to the judgment of the cultivator; it should however, in all climates be done as early as the first buds for blossoms make their appearance.

The operation of hilling should be performed once and *once only* during the season, if repeated after the potatoe is formed it will cause young shoots to spring up, which retards the growth of the potatoe and diminishes its size. If weeds spring up at any time, they should be kept down by the hand or hoe, which can be done without disturbing the growing stalk.

My manner of *hoeing* or *hilling* is not to haul in the earth from the spaces between the hills or rows but to bring on fresh earth sufficient to raise the hill around the plant 1-2 or 2 inches. In a wet season, the lesser quantity will be sufficient; in a dry one the larger will not be found too much. The substance for this purpose may consist of the scraping of ditches or filthy streets, the earth from a barnyard that requires levelling, where convenient it may be taken from swamps, marshes, the beds and banks of rivers or small sluggish streams at low water. If planted on a clay soil, fresh loam taken at any depth from the surface, even if it partakes largely of fine sand, will be found an excellent top dressing. If planted on a loamy soil, the earth taken from clay-pits, clay or slaty soil will answer a valuable purpose; in fact, there are but few farms in the country but what may be furnished with some suitable substance for top dressing if sought for. The hoeing and hilling may be performed with facility by the aid of a horse and cart, the horse travelling in the centre of a space between the drills, the cart wheels occupying the two adjoining ones, thereby avoiding any disturbance or injury to the growing plants. The time for collecting the top dressing may be regulated by the farmer's own convenience, the earlier the better. Deposited in large piles in or near the potatoe field, is the most suitable place for distribution.

I have frequently tried Bed-planting, (or planting in beds) with uniform success. On moist lands in a stiff or heavy soil, I consider it preferable to any other mode; to do it properly lay your land in beds of from 10 to 20 feet in width, raised in the centre with a plough by back furrowing, after the last harrowing which should be thoroughly done is performed and left crowning with a gradual descent from the centre to the alleys; the proper width and height of the beds must depend on the situation of the land and may be regulated by the judgment of the cultivator. In clearing the alleys, which need not exceed 16 or 18 inches in width, the laborer should stretch two lines the proper distance on each side the alley and throw upon the beds with a shovel the earth necessary to be removed.

The use of lines may be by some considered a useless expenditures of labor,—not so,—the regularity and neatness of appearance will be an abundant remuneration for the trifling time occupied in stretching the lines.

After the land is prepared for planting, strike it out in drills or trenches as before directed; 12 inches asunder, in these drills, drop the potatoe 12

apart (diagonally,) to be covered, hoed, dressed and managed in the same manner as in field culture, with the exception of making an undrain in the spaces between the drills, which is unnecessary and should be avoided. In filling the trenches, dressing &c. the horse cart must be dispensed with and a hand cart or wheelbarrow substituted.

In recommending the drills north and south in field planting, I did not wish to be understood that other more valuable considerations should be abandoned for this practice, it is desirable it should be so where the level or moderate descent of the land will admit of it, but if too steep and liable to wash, care should be taken to avoid this evil by running the drills in such direction as may be required to maintain a proper descent, even if it should be necessary to run them in curved lines, or wind around a steep hill to preserve the required descent to admit the surplus water to pass off.

In communicating my experiments to some of my neighboring farmers who are always in a hurry and run over with the plough two acres of land in half the time required to do justice to one; their reply generally is, that my tedious mode of cultivation has too much *piddling* and small labor for their patience, and persist in their accustomed manner of half ploughing, half planting and half hoeing five acres of good land and not obtain more potatoe than one, properly cultivated, would produce, thereby losing half their labor and seed, besides the use of four acres of their best land, which might be converted to other valuable purposes.

I should think that intelligent farmers by a little reflection would perceive the folly of pursuing the usual wasteful practice of planting potatoe in rows and hills four feet asunder, leaving four fifths of their land unimproved and subject to a rapid waste of its most fertilizing qualities by being nakedly exposed to the washing of drenching rains and the evaporation of the atmosphere; and after all their labor, may consider themselves fortunate if they obtain 200 bushels to the acre, which exceeds the average yield in this section of country. By pursuing the course I have recommended, in ordinary seasons on a good soil you may rationally calculate on a crop of from 800 to 1200 bushels to the acre.

To such farmers as complain of my tedious and piddling mode of culture, I have only to remark, if they will *piddle* their land in the same manner, even if they waste half their crop, they will find themselves richly rewarded for their whole labor, in the benefits they derive by this preparation in succeeding crops. I would also add that I believe it is generally acknowledged, that rotation in most kinds of crops is desirable, but none more necessary than potatoe, even a second crop on the same ground well prepared will be found to degenerate in quality and quantity.

#### LOCATION.

The district of country in North America best adapted for their growth, taking into consideration quantity and quality, is situated between the 2d and 10th degrees of east longitude (from Washington) and between the 42d and 50th degrees of north latitude; they are grown to a very considerable extent much farther north, south, and west, but in diminished quantities and inferior qualities.

#### SOIL.

A rich marl or clay is perhaps the most productive; a strong moist loamy soil, (the newer or less it has been cultivated the better) is the most convenient and least expensive soil to grow them on. Most soils common to our country will produce them in great abundance and perfection, the more rapid the growth, the better the quality.

#### SEASON FOR PLANTING.

In this respect they are a most accommodating crop, allowing the farmer in the southern and central part of the designated district, 20 to 30 days to perform the operation; the particular part depends in a very considerable degree upon the climate, in the region of my residence, the 44th degree of north latitude, they may be planted from the 10th of May to the 15th of June. At the extreme north of the described limits less latitude is afforded for seed time and harvest. The good husbandman in that climate should make all practical preparation for his crop in the fall, and plant as early in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm; here the growth is extremely rapid, not requiring more than from 90 to 110 days to perfect it; the quantity will not be quite so great as with us, but superior in quality.

#### KIND OF SEED TO BE PLANTED.

This is a question of too much difficulty for me to answer satisfactorily to myself, or instructively to the numerous inquiries of my correspondents; the kinds and qualities in a single neighborhood are too numerous and their names too local and variable to admit of an intelligent reply.

The female of this plant, like most of her sex, is so jealous of her rights and privileges and so tenacious of cultivating a friendly intercourse and connexion with her neighbors, that the blossoms in fields at 200 yards distance, planted of different kinds of seed, are frequently found contributing liberally with each other, by the aid of a gentle breeze a portion of their generating *Farina*, which is generously received and kindly nourished; the product of this connexion strongly partaking of the properties and appearance of both, many of them in apparent equal parts. Plant this mixture a few years in a place of safety and it will be found that the weaker plant will gradually yield to the stronger, until the one most productive and best suited to the climate will be produced in its original and unadulterated purity. The fact goes far in satisfying me of the cause of our frequent disappointments in not finding seed at all times producing its kind. We have abundant means with a little care and patience of supplying ourselves with every variety of potatoe, the growth of which is adapted to our climate.

The wise Provider of all good things has kindly furnished us with means of providing ourselves with innumerable kinds and qualities of this vegetable. The ripe balls or seeds from a single stalk, will produce by three seasons' planting, almost countless varieties of every color, shape, size and quality, which the country has heretofore produced, and something new, in addition.

The first season's planting they will be small and tender, the second larger, and the third of suitable size for field planting.

The only answer I can give to the inquiry of the right kind of seed, is to recommend to the farmer that kind to be procured in the vicinity, most productive, except a small quantity if he possesses them of a superior quality, for table use. In changing seed which will occasionally be found beneficial, if removed from any considerable distance, should be taken from the north, the growth will be more rapid, consequently, the quality better, and in southern climates the quantity greater for the first season, at least.

#### TIME FOR GATHERING.

This ought to be done when the potatoe is ripe and *not before*, the idea so generally entertained that an early frost which nips the top and destroys the vine, prevents the further growth of the potatoe is a mistaken one, and ought to be exploded; on the contrary, if it has not at this time attained its full size and weight, it grows more rapidly; the nourishment required for sustaining the top is transferred to the root. From a knowledge of this fact, satisfactorily tested, I am inclined to believe that by clipping the bushy part of the top with a scythe or other instrument, after the ball has attained its full size, the crop would be greatly benefited by the operation. I have made a few experiments of this kind, all tending to confirm my belief, but not sufficient to warrant me in making the broad unqualified assertion of the positive correctness of my opinion. I hope agriculturists in different sections of the country will lend a helping hand to aid in testing the correctness or incorrectness of my doctrine in this particular. The green tops are excellent food for cattle or swine; if left on the field will produce no injury, but serve to enrich the soil.

#### HOUSING AND WINTERING.

The erroneous practice pursued by our best farmers generally, induces me to state the manner I have pursued for years with unvaried success. To preserve 5 or 600 bushels, I make a box or bin 4 feet wide, 3 feet high, and sufficient length to contain the required quantity, have the joints well fastened and made as tight as possible, put into the cellar on skids, raising it 3 or 4 inches from the cellar bottom; if the potatoe are intended to be taken out at different times, two or three partitions should be put in cross wise of the bin, to prevent such as are not required for immediate use from exposure to the atmosphere. After this preparation is completed, the next operation is gathering and housing them. Here I must again dissent from the usual practice of farmers generally; instead of leaving them in the sun and wind to dry, after digging, in



small parcels, in carts or heaps, they should be immediately covered with the tops or something else, even if they remain in the field but a few hours. This destructive practice, I think must be entirely attributable to want of reflection, it is the sole cause which produces the evil so much complained of, by us called, the watery potatoe; by the Irish, the winded potatoe; destroying not only flavor, but a great portion of its nutriment. In fact, sun, wind and rain, are as destructive to a fresh dug potatoe, as moonlight is to a fresh caught fish. When your potatoe is removed to the cellar, put into the bottom of the bin 2 inches of fresh earth, then fill your apartment with potatoe, within 3 or 4 inches of the top, immediately cover it with tough grass turf, cut up with the spade a little dove tailing, to the thickness of 3 or 4 inches; cover them with turf, grass side up, packed close and pounded down with a wooden mallet, to exclude as much air as possible. In this manner in a cellar of suitable temperature, they may be kept fresh and good for a year, without germinating. No danger is to be apprehended of having too much dirt stick to the potatoe, it assists in preserving them; an occasional sprinkling of fresh earth amongst them will be found serviceable.

#### POTATOES FOR FOOD.

Their uses for man or beast are too well understood to require any remarks of mine on the subject. This most valuable of plants in the whole vegetable kingdom, undoubtedly affords more healthy nourishment to that portion of the human family residing in Europe and America, than that of any other vegetable, perhaps it is best to say, double the amount, and at less than half the expense.

#### POTATOES FOR BREAD.

By adding to wheat, or rye flour, one fourth or one third part of the meal of potatoe, the quality of the bread will be improved and the flavor equally palatable. It is easy of digestion, sets kindly on the most delicate stomach, is highly beneficial in dyspeptic complaints, a disease (by the by) more common than necessary in our country; and generally originates from idleness: in some cases too close application to study—but more generally by high living, want of proper exercise of body and mind or too great indulgence in hypochondriacal reflections. I am no Doctor, but will guarantee a cure gratis, to such as have mind, nerve, and resolution enough to follow my prescription.

The disease is of rare occurrence amongst the laboring class in Ireland, that live on potatoe & salt six days in a week, and is equally so among the peasantry of Canada.

The manner of making this bread is simple and easy; boil good potatoe properly, drain off the water as soon as they have boiled sufficiently, let them remain in the warm kettle to dry, take off the skin, put them in the mortar and pound the meal fine, to which add a little fine salt, previous to putting in the yeast to raise the bread; mix the potatoe meal thoroughly with the flour, afterwards pursue the process of making bread from flour. Its general use should be encouraged by the government and people. In addition to the benefits produced on the health of the consumer. In point of economy, it will be found an immense saving in the expense of bread, a saving worthy of the consideration of the American people, a saving equal to the whole amount and cost of the bread consumed by 3,000,000 of her population, a saving in every five years, to each populous state sufficient to defray the expense of constructing a Rail Road in each, from one extremity to the other. Is it not then the duty of every well wisher to the prosperity and happiness of the human family, to encourage the culture, and more general use of the potatoe, by precept and example? It is not only useful in bread, but in many cases an excellent substitute for it; with a beefsteak in the morning a fine baked potatoe will be found a comfortable substitute for a slice of bread.

To such as are fond of that most nutritious liquid which first gave to their infant hodies strength and vigor, a good boiled potatoe may be satisfactorily substituted for a slice of bread in a bowl of milk.

In fact its uses may be increased ten fold without infringing on the rights and privileges of the most difficult epicure, or the strong propensities of the fashionable gormadizer, who worships his BELLY at the expense of his LEGS.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that I am fully aware my communication will be considered by many readers who take the trouble to wade through

it, unnecessarily long and tedious: the only apology I have to urge, is a want of knowledge of proper language to express my ideas with brevity, a wish to answer the many minute inquiries of my numerous correspondents and the strong desire I have to cause two potatoe to grow this season where one did last.

I hope that the purity of my intentions will protect me against the malignant shafts of the merciless critic. He is at full liberty to attack the matter, but spare the manner. I beg of him not to forget to remember that many of us who hoe potatoe the most of our days, and sleep the most of our nights, have very little time to attend schools to learn and expose our neighbors faults, or forget and hide our own.

Should the foregoing remarks, which appear as applicable to many other crops as that of potatoe, have the effect to improve the culture of the earth beneficially, to any portion of my fellow citizens, I shall consider myself, even in my ill state of health, abundantly remunerated for my feeble attempts at improvement.

A. W. BARNUM.

Vergennes, March 13. 1835.

#### Summary.

*Important—if true.*—Our fair readers in this city will find the following scrap highly interesting.

*To make hard water soft.*—Take three pints good ashes, boil them in about three gallons of water, for the space of one hour or more, then pour the whole into a barrel of cold water; let it stand over night, and it will be equal to rain-water. Some suppose that a bag of ashes or a little salaratus will have the same effect, let them try the above and learn the difference.

*Slander.*—He who can choke the sweet flowers of social love and taint them with disease—or in the paradise of earthly bliss where the plants of virtue flourish, spread the blight and mildew of desolation, hatred and distrust; who can crush his neighbors fame to dust and build on its ruins—who can write infamy upon the brow of others to prove his own purity—is neither man nor beast but a heartless fiend. Those who have seen their dearest interests tampered with—who have known what it is to have the priceless gem of a good name sullied by the poisonous breath of cold un pitying slander; these best can say that he has no heart. If the lightning's flash ever darts from heaven to strike the guilty down, it will blast the hope of murderers such as these.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

*India Rubber.*—There is not, probably, any production in the world, converted to so many useful purposes as India Rubber. We have not, as yet, heard of its being used for enclosing boxes of valuable goods. The French silks and other fine articles, with which so much pains are taken by shippers to prevent damage, would be perfectly safe from water, by using India Rubber cloth instead of a cover of canvass dipped in tar, &c. as is now the practice. A box of goods thus enclosed, might be towed from Havre to New York safely. This being so, we shall soon see boxes of goods on our streets, enclosed with India Rubber cloth, which, on being removed can again be made use of for other purposes.

It has just occurred to us that India Rubber Bags would be very useful in wafting mails across rivers and creeks, in times of freshet, without detention. Bags should be provided, and deposited on each side of the river, and when the seasons of high water are anticipated, ropes should be suspended across the run of water, in sufficient numbers, and fastened at each end, to draw the mail across the stream.

N. Y. Gazette.

*A Locomotive—Rail Road!*—A gentleman in England has contrived a machine and exhibited it for a few days in the Kensington and Clapham roads, consisting of a locomotive engine, which has its own rail way. This consists of a jointed square, which revolves and carries the carriage along with it as on a wheel.

*A wolf in sheep's clothing.*—Charles D. Cook, formerly minister of the Gospel at Boothbay, has recently been convicted at Boston of receiving and concealing stolen goods, and sentenced to three days

solitary confinement and seven years hard labor in the State Prison.

*Important from France.*—The report in our last about the rising of the French Chambers, proved, as we predicted, false. News has just arrived in New York, which may be depended upon, that the subject of our claims has been called up in the Chambers. The report of the Committee was in part read, and after the manifestation of a spirit on the part of the members rather darkening to our prospects, farther proceedings thereon were suspended for 8 days. The Committee reported a bill in favor of raising the money to pay our demand; but they add that it was the intention of the Committee to propose that the execution of the bill should be suspended until the offended dignity of France had been satisfied. Mr. Livingston is placed in an unpleasant situation on account of the exposure of his despatches at Washington last winter. It is said he was making preparation to leave France.

*Mysterious.*—A beautiful well educated and interesting girl, says the North River Times, only seventeen years of age, at Ovid, Seneca county, in this State, advertises for her parents and relatives. When about six months old, she was left by a woman, who called herself Silva Buck, with a family named Bennet, at the head of Cayuga Lake, since which time no trace of Mrs. Buck has ever been found, and an impenetrable mystery hangs over the origin and early history of the young lady in question.

*Gambling Houses in New Orleans.*—In New Orleans, gambling houses have for many years past been regularly licensed by law, and have produced a considerable revenue to the Government. The present number licensed is seven, but the number actually in operation was stated by a member of the Louisiana Legislature to be not less than forty. It is therefore, says the Journal of Commerce, with much satisfaction that we state that a resolution has passed the Senate of the State, and been confirmed by the House of Representatives, appointing a joint committee of the Legislature to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws licensing gambling, and making the same a penal offence, punishable by not less than twenty years labor in the State Prison, or such other punishment as said committee see proper to inflict.

*Determined Suicide.*—A young man named John Rickhow, convicted on Saturday at Brooklyn, of pocket picking, after being returned to Bridewell in New York, attempted to hang himself, but the string broke; he then attempted to break his skull against the walls of the prison, and finally after being bled by the surgeon, tore the bandage from his arm, and ripped open the orifice. He was found on Sunday morning nearly dead from loss of blood, and is not expected to survive.

*Long Life and Steady Habits.*—Rev. Huntington Porter, of Rye, N. H. preached in January last a *Half Century Sermon*, on the 50th anniversary of his settlement as Pastor of the Church in that town. Mr. Porter was ordained 50 years of age, as Colleague with Rev. Samuel Parsons, and Mr. Parsons was ordained in 1736; so that the ministry of these two successive Pastors comprehends almost a complete century,—a fact rare and uncommon, if indeed it have a parallel.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

*Resignations and Appointments.*—Mr. Barry has resigned the place of Postmaster General, and has been appointed Minister to Spain. Mr. Kendall has resigned the place of Fourth Auditor, and is appointed Postmaster General. Mr. Pickett has resigned the place of Superintendent of the Patent Office, & accepted that of Fourth Auditor. *Washington Globe.*

*New Invention.*—We are told that a gentleman in Portland is pretty sauguine in the belief, that he has invented a new and expeditious method of transporting the mails, which will be likely to supersede all other modes of conveyance. It is to be carried under ground. A box is to be sunk two or three feet deep, something like a drain of a cellar, to extend to all parts of the union. The mails are to be drawn back and forth in this box by means of machinery stationed at different places, with such astonishing velocity, that only an hour would be required between Portland and Boston!



The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle is reciprocally severe upon the cold weather, and declares that the present year ought to be known hereafter, as the year one thousand eight hundred and froze-to-death.

**COTTON SEED OIL.** This article is coming into notice, and with the oil manufactured from flax seed. It is said to be in no respect inferior for all the purposes for which the latter article is used.—It is for sale in the city at \$1 20 per gallon, by the quantity.—*Mobile Price Current.*

**EARLY FRUIT.** We received on Wednesday, a most delicious Melon from the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, which was more than fourteen inches in circumference, and equal in flavor to those usually raised late in the season. It was from the garden of Mr. HOLBROOK at Hyde Park, whose devotion to Agriculture, and more particularly to Horticulture, is well known to most of our readers.—*New York Courier.*

**INDIAN MURDERS.** We regret to learn, says the Milledgeville Recorder, that the Creek Indians in the neighborhood of Columbus, are again committing aggressions upon the whites. They have recently murdered a citizen of Columbus, and fired upon his companion, who escaped—this occurred about seventeen miles from Columbus. They have a few days ago murdered a gentleman from South Carolina, who was removing, and whose wagons and negroes had advanced ahead of them. We understand that much excitement prevails, and that it is considered highly dangerous to travel between Columbus and Montgomery.

Are you a mechaic? Then adhere strictly to the craft, whatever be your calling as you advance in life—still bear the name. Let it be an ensign to draw the respect of all classes upon you—if you cannot remain an operative mechanic, be a passive one if you cannot form a part of the 'hull' or 'rigging' of the ship, be an ornament about her: though the whirlwind and tornado sets upon her, and dash across her path,—she cannot sink—her pennant must proudly wave on every sea. Who would not be a passenger on board, and be bourn safe to the quiet haven of peace and plenty? **TOM HAMMERHANDLE.**

### Marriages.

In Leeds, by the Rev. Walter Foss, Mr. George Harmon to Miss Jedidiah Foss.  
In Topsham, Mr. Rufus Patten to Miss Susan Merrill.  
In Dixmont, Mr. Gorham L. Boynton, of Bangor, to Miss Louisa M. Basford.  
In Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Charles H. Rundlet, of Gardiner, Me. to Miss Catherine Eaton.

### Deaths.

In Leeds, Mrs. F. George, wife of Mr. Francis George.  
In Nobleboro', very suddenly, Mr. John Jones, aged 59.  
Lost overboard from ship Macedonia, 23d April, on her passage from Mobile to Boston, Samuel A. Cutter of North Yarmouth. He fell from one of the yards into the sea, from which every effort was made to recover him, but in vain.

### BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 4.

*Reported for the Boston Patriot.*

At Market, 172 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs of Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, 290 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle—Sales quick, and last week's prices fully supported; we quote a number very fine at \$7; prime at 40s 6d; good at 36s and 39s; thin at 30s a 34s 6d.

**Working Oxen**—Sales were noticed at \$75, 80, 88, and \$100.

**Cows and Calves**—Sales at \$23, 27 50, 28 and 35.

**Sheep**—We noticed sales at 28s 6d, 36s, and 43s 6d.

**Swine**—One lot was taken at 53-8 for Sows and 63-8 for Barrows; at retail, those over 80, 6 and 7, under 80, 7 and 8.

### Removal.

**JAMES ROBERTS** respectfully informs his friends & customers, that he has removed from his old stand to the neat and comfortable establishment, No. 1, Morton street, opposite the Temperance Hotel, where he will be constantly on hand to shave and clip in the nicest manner, those who may feel disposed to give him the use of their *chins* and *caputs*. His razors are in the keenest order, and his lather always ready. "Don't forget the number." *Winthrop, May 6, 1835.* 3tisoaw.

### Notice.

**THE** demands of COLE & CRAIG, COLE & STURTEVANT, SAMUEL WEBB, and MARK FISHER, are left with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to either of said firms or individuals, on Book or by note, for debts contracted while they were in business in this place, would do well to adjust the same without delay, for this is the last call of this kind they will receive.

**SAMUEL P. BENSON.**

Winthrop Village, April 28, 1835.

**Samuel P. Benson,**

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to his care.

### Particular Notice.

The subscriber being about to leave town requests all persons who are indebted to him for the services of his Horses, to make immediate payment,—delays are dangerous.

**GEO. W. STANLEY.**

Winthrop, April 12, 1835.

### WINTHROP

#### Silk Hat Establishment.

**THE** subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have recently commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, at the old Stand where purchasers can be furnished with a good article, warranted. They will make to order every Shape, Size and Colour, which is desired.

They also continue to keep as usual a large stock of FUR HATS of every description, wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will pay cash for all kinds of Hatt-ing and Shipping furs, and for Wool Skins.

**CARR & SHAW.**

Winthrop, April, 1835.

To the Honorable HENRY W. FULLER, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of MOSES WHITE, Guardian of Mary Follet, Abigail Follet now Abigail Sutherland, Jesse Follet, Sophrona Follet and Rheuma Follet, all of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, Minors, respectfully shews that said minors are seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situated in said Winthrop, and described as follows:—The right of said minors to the Farm on which Michael Follet, late of said Winthrop, deceased, lived at the time of his disease—that the estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors, and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out on interest. He therefore prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All of which is respectfully submitted. **MOSES WHITE.**

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate held at Augusta on the last Monday of April, 1835, on the Petition aforesaid,

Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said Petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of June next, a the Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted—such notice to be given before said Court.

**H. W. FULLER, Judge.**

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

### Caution to the Public.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following Notes of hand given by me to Martha Smullen, viz:—One note of one hundred dollars, payable in six months from December 20th, 1834. One note of two hundred dollars, payable in one year from above date. One note of eighty dollars, payable in eighteen months from the above date—for I am determined not to pay said notes unless a satisfactory claim is given of the property for which they were given.

**EMERSON PREBLE.**

Lisbon, May 8, 1835.

### Seed Potatoes from the Ball.

The subscriber has for sale about 30 bushels of POTATOES of different kinds, part of them 2 and a part 4 years from the ball.

**A. S. PETTENGILL.**

Winthrop, May 12, 1835.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of all and singular the Goods and Estate which were of Daniel O. Allen late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken the trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**DAVID LONGFELLOW, Admin'r.**

Winthrop, April 30, 1835.

### Cast Iron Ploughs,

Of Hitchcock's and Stone's make, for sale by **PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.**

April 15, 1835.

### Mulberry Trees.

The subscriber has for sale 3000 Mulberry Trees, from two to four years old.

**JOHN T. RICHARDSON.**

Winthrop, May 4, 2835.

### SILK HATS

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at **J. HOOPER'S**

### Fashionable Hat Store,

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

**ALSO**—A large assortment of DRAB HATS of every description and color, together with a prime assortment of Black, Beaver and Muskrat Hats, for gentlemen and youth.

**ALSO**—CLOTH CAPS, new Spring style, and a large assortment. All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Augusta, April 20, 1835.

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### Durham Short Horn Bull.

The subscriber gives notice that he has a first rate Durham Short Horn Bull, a descendent from Coelebs, and of the same blood as Jupiter, the Kezer Bull, &c, which will stand for the ensuing season at his farm in Winthrop.

This animal is one of the best Bulls in the country, and combines as many good points as any other. He is a fine red, with some spots of white, large, well proportioned and active.

Farmers are requested to call and see him, and examine thoroughly. He will be put to Cows for the low price of One Dollar and warranted.

Those who are wishing to improve their breed of Stock cannot do better than to avail themselves of his services. **CONSIDER STURTEVANT.**

Winthrop, April, 1835.

### Wool Growers Meeting.

**I**N pursuance of a vote of Wool Growers, held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, May 30, 1834, authorizing me to call a meeting of Woolgrowers the ensuing year. I hereby give notice to all concerned, that there will be a meeting of Wool growers held at said Hall, in Winthrop, on Saturday the 23d day of May, 1835, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of consulting upon whatever subject may interest those engaged in the growing and sale of wool.

**ELIJAH WOOD.**

Winthrop, April 24, 1835.



## Poetry.

## Ode.

AIR—"The Voice of Free Grace."

Wake, sons of the free! lo—your country is calling;  
Around you now see what myriads are falling!  
Hear, father and brother, the heart-broken mother—  
The widow and orphan, crying one to another—

Our country! our country! where peace hath  
long found us,

O save from the scourge that is spreading around  
us!

When Britain would fain in her pride have enslav-  
ed us,

Our fathers, how nobly from bondage they saved  
us!

And shame to their sons!—Shall a foe so inglorious  
O'er Liberty triumph?—Shall RUM be victorious?

O never! O swear by the country they saved,  
Columbia's children shall ne'er be enslaved.

Behold, 'round your altars your children are weep-  
ing,

They mourn for some parent in death's embrace  
sleeping;

There weeps the fond wife o'er the husband she  
cherished,

The sire, o'er the son, who by Alcohol perished,  
Dread scourge of the land! shall thy triumphs  
cease never?

O yes!—we have sworn, thou shalt perish for-  
ever!

See proudly the banner of Temperance wave o'er  
us,

Already the foe is retreating before us:  
On! on! give not o'er—see how swiftly he's flying;

He's vanquished! he's vanquished! behold he is  
dying!

Th' inebriate fiend from our nation we'll banish.  
Sad curse of creation! thy kingdom shall vanish.

Then "shout the glad tidings"—the conquest's a-  
chieved,

The wrongs of our people are nobly retrieved:  
No longer shall RUM cause his dire desolations,

To sweep like a torrent of sin o'er the nations.  
Yes, let the glad news to the wide world be given,

Whilst angels, in raptures, exalt it to Heaven.

## Miscellany.

## The First Sleep.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PURITAN'S GRAVE."

When man first woke to his new-made being, it  
was of course without reflection,—for he was un-  
conscious of the state from which he rose,—but  
when he awoke from sleep, it was from a weaker  
to a stronger sense of being, and his waking was as  
gradually developed as his sleeping had been.—  
The mystery of sleep was not revealed till the sleep  
was over, nor its beauty apprehended till the frame  
was awake again, even as the riddle of life itself is  
not solved till life itself be ended. Waking from  
sleep was beautiful, both for its novelty and for the  
sweet refreshment which it brought.

It seemed to make the world anew,—for with Ad-  
am's first waking the world itself was waking again;  
the morning songs of the birds sounded more gay;  
there was a livelier look of the trees as their leaves  
trembled in the morning breeze, and gleamed to the  
glancing of the sun's earliest rays; the little flowers,  
which had folded their blossoms up at the depart-  
ure of yesterday's sun, now opened their beauties  
to the light, and by the gladness of their graceful  
forms looked to the day a welcome which they  
could not speak; the very air felt new and fragrant,  
and there was an especial source in the newly risen  
sun.—Thus, a fresh and pleasant impulse was given  
to thought, and a new topic of adoration to the  
invisible Creator. Gladness is gratitude,—and pure  
joy is praise to the Maker of all things. With re-  
newed wonder and increasing delight man looked  
upon the awakened animals moving gracefully a-  
round him,—and there was a greater interest in the  
being of the second day than there had been in that  
of the first. At first he had looked upon the world  
with pleased admiration; but after his first sleep he  
regarded it with curiosity, and a spirit of philoso-  
phical investigation; and his mind was not darkened  
by sin nor clouded by passion, as nothing of the

evil principle had yet been introduced or developed,  
—knowledge and inquiry were purely satisfactory  
and unimpeded; besought not with a mad ambi-  
tion for knowledge that was too high for him,—he  
was not wearied in his inquiries nor baffled in his  
pursuit;—but, on the contrary, all that he sought  
was accessible, and all that he acquired was delight-  
ful.

There is something truly divine in the pure de-  
velopment of thought, in the consciousness of a re-  
flecting power; and the world looks more beauti-  
ful in proportion as it is regarded with an intellect-  
ual attention. As man's being is not complete with-  
out his intellectual powers, and these powers were  
developed and awakened by man's first sleep. He  
was taught by the closing of a bodily eye to open  
the eye of his mind. How different man's first  
sleep, from the nights of pain,—of anxiety—and e-  
ven of horror,—that have since been passed on  
earth! But even yet, "day unto day uttereth  
speech, night unto night sheweth knowledge," if  
man were wise enough to learn.

## Waldo.

This Bull, owned by the subscriber, will stand at  
his stable the ensuing season for the use of any that  
wish his services. He was purchased when a calf  
of Mr. Young, near the large farm in Jackson in the  
County of Waldo. He was from a cow two crosses  
from the farm bull, which was sired by the Lyman  
or Durham, imported by Thorndike, Sears and oth-  
ers, and said to have cost \$2000 when he arrived  
in America. His stock can be seen in this neigh-  
borhood, and I am well pleased with it. Price \$1  
a single cow, with a liberal acknowledgment to  
those that bring a number. All his calves that  
have come have been a good red, and I have one  
that weighed 105 lbs. at one day old.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, April 29, 1835.

## Waggon and Sleigh Making.

The subscriber having taken the upper part of  
HORACE GOULD'S SHOP, will carry on the  
above business in its various branches, where he  
will keep constantly on hand Waggon and Sleighs  
for sale, warranted to be made of good materials  
and in a workmanlike manner.

He will attend to Painting and repairing Car-  
riages at short notice.

He also keeps on hand an assortment of CABI-  
NET FURNITURE for sale.

JOHN J. MILLIKEN.

Winthrop, April 24, 1835.

## Wanted Immediately.

I wish to hire a good common Laborer, to do  
farming work on my farm, for one year or less.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, April 24, 1835.

## Ruta Baga &amp; Carrot Seed

For sale at this office.

## Black Morgan—From Vermont.

THAT champion of Morgan Horses will stand  
for the use of Mares the ensuing season at the  
following places, viz: at A. Lane's Stable in Wayne  
Village, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays;  
at Seth Beal's Stable at North Turner, on Tues-  
days; and at Readfield Corner on Thursdays of  
each week, to commence the first week in May,  
and end the first week in July.

BLACK MORGAN was sired by the famous  
Horse Sherman Morgan; and is thought by good  
judges to be the most perfect horse ever sired by  
that noted horse.

Specimens of his stock may be seen at either of  
the above named places, and those in favor of im-  
proving their breed of Horses are respectfully in-  
vited to call and see for themselves.

TERMS.—Four Dollars by the Season or six dol-  
lars to ensure a foal, one dollar down and five dol-  
lars when the mare proves with foal; all favors  
gratefully acknowledged by the subscribers.

H. W. OWEN,

LEMUEL BARTLETT.

Wayne, March 31, 1835.

## The Northern Shepherd,

For sale at this office.

## REMOVAL.

## James Dealy—Tailor,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Winthrop  
and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop recently  
occupied by EZRA WHITMAN, JR. where he will  
be ready to wait on those who may favor him with  
their custom;—being a subscriber to the Report of  
Fashions as reported by Messrs. T. P. WILLIAMS  
& Co. of the City of New York, he will receive  
them as often as reported, which will enable him  
at all times to make garments in the latest style,  
and as well as can be done at Hallowell or Augus-  
ta, the assertions of those who patronize Mechanics at  
those places to the contrary notwithstanding.

He has just received the Spring and Summer  
Fashions for 1835, for all kinds of garments now  
worn, viz:—Dress Coats—Waistcoats—Pantaloons  
—Frock Coats (different kinds)—Shooting, Military,  
Ball, Riding and Youth's Dresses, &c. &c.

CUTTING done in the neatest manner and  
warranted to fit, and no pains spared to have every  
garment from his shop done in the best manner.—  
Grateful for past patronage, a continuance is res-  
pectfully solicited.

Winthrop, April 15, 1835.

## New-England Seed Store.

At the Agricultural and Horticultural Warehouse  
connected with the New-England Farmer the sub-  
scriber continues the Seed Establishment, and now  
offers to dealers, Gardeners, and the public gener-  
ally an unrivalled collection of

GARDEN, GRASS, AND FLOWER SEEDS,  
comprising unusual fine varieties and of undoubted  
quality and vitality—being raised under the particu-  
lar direction and expressly for the establishment.

Garden Seeds in boxes assorted for dealers from  
10 to 100 dollars each.—Also in pounds, halves and  
quarters at very moderate prices.

Boxes of Seeds containing a good assortment for  
private gardens at \$3 each.

300 to 400 choice varieties of FLOWER SEEDS  
in 6 cent papers—20 papers for \$1.00.

Grass Seeds at the lowest market prices at Whole-  
sale and Retail.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, Grape Vines,  
Plants and Roots supplied at one day's notice.

Just published a Catalogue of 80 pages which  
will be sent gratis to customers.

Jan. 21.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

## Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm upon  
which he now lives in Winthrop. Said farm  
is two miles from the village and about eight miles  
from Augusta, and was formerly known by  
the name of the Stephen Pullen Farm. It contains  
100 acres, and is conveniently divided into tillage,  
pasturage, mowing and wood land. It is well wa-  
tered—has near the house a good spring and two  
good wells of water. About 25 acres are first rate  
brook intervalle. There is annually cut upon the  
farm about 35 tons of hay, 25 of it of the first qual-  
ity. There is also about 8 acres of second growth  
Sugar maples, affording an excellent chance for the  
manufacture of maple sugar—probably 2000 or  
more trees now ready for tapping. The whole is  
offered on reasonable terms—one half of the pur-  
chase money down, and the remainder in good se-  
curity in three annual payments.

WM. H. BEARCE.

Winthrop, April 8, 1835.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at  
Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec  
on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1835.

John Wadsworth, administrator on the Estate of  
John Wadsworth, late of Winthrop, in said county,  
deceased, having presented his first account of ad-  
ministration of the Estate of said deceased for al-  
lowance:

Ordered, That the Administrator give notice to  
all persons interested, by causing a copy of this or-  
der to be published three weeks successively in the  
Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may  
appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in  
said county, on the last Monday of June next, at ten  
of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any  
they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.